FOOD ADULTERATIONS

A MATTER ROUSING ATTENTION OF PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY.

Work of the Division of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department-Need of Pure-Food Law.

The attention of the country seems to be awakened to food adulterations as never before. For years the division of chemistry of the United States Department of Agrihas been quietly conducting investiand from time to time publishing reports intended to enlist public interest so as to bring about suitable legislation and the means for its proper enforcement. The history of this campaign of education has been peculiar. The government started the investigation, but the States have taken the lead in legislating. It has not yet been possible to pass a national pure-food law, in which respect this country is unlike every other civilized nation on earth. The object of national legislation would be to control the interstate commerce in adulterated foods, and to regulate their sale in the District of Columbia and the Territories. This will undoubtedly come in the near future. In all probability such a law would have passed Congress years ago but for the unnecessary alarm of the cotton-seed-oil men, who hastened to Speaker Crisp for protection as soon as the bill had passed the Senate, and it has always been supposed that this was the influence which prevented its coming before the House. About twenty States have passed pure-food laws of varying merit, that in Ohio being the best, with | Massachusetts and Kentucky following close behind.

agitation is often misunderstood. No prohibition is contemplated. All Dr. Wiley, the chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, who has long had charge of these investigations, cares to accomplish is to make those who put manufactured food products on sale tell the truth about them. They should bear a label stating what they are. Manufactured honey may be just as palata. lifter, fired them and let himself down on ling, and Captain Gerard finally decided to be only the smallest difference in the length buy the one as the other; all the government should see to is that the public is probuying. Then it can take its choice. This over which he gained a meager footing, he would not drive manufactured foods out of use, but merely limit their sale to those persons who cared to take advantage of the lower price at which they could be offered. A STRUGGLE AHEAD.

Professor Wiley, moreover, has no desire the procurement of revenue. If no fee were Main in the Agricultural Department, where lation to the public good, would be steadily

No one should suppose that the manufac-turers of these foods will permit national The most difficult class of cases to that the department has not inthem in its recent endeavors. The newspaper advertising each year that those concerns, which would be injuriously afsuch a supervision of their work, muster a tremendous influence egainst the whole pure-food programme. What the advocates of this programme would like is to see patent-medicine pro-prietors compelled to tell the truth. As it is now, they may take drugs which never ought to pass human lips except upon the prescription of a conscientious physician, and label their compound the juice of some fruit popularly known to be a good thing for the disease which they advertise to cure. The less discriminating people would take the name of the medicine as descriptive of its contents, and are thereby greatly Soothing syrups which contain powerful opiates, no matter under what benign name they sail, should, in the opinion of the pure-food advocate, bear a government label stating that they contain opi-Then the buyers would know what they are getting. But, as above stated, no attempt will be made at present to secure with patent and other foods, and perhaps by the time that is working well the public will be ready to compel truth-telling in re-

SURPRISING ADULTERATION. The ninth part of the series of reports isand the like. The extent, nevertheless, to which even this form of food adulteration readers of the report as a surprise. Of the tion at Vienna, nearly 14 per cent. contained cowpeas, cockle seed, darnel, and traces of tiletia caries. Twenty-six samples of ginger cakes were colored with armed with clubs and revolvers. eosin, safrain and fuchsin. In one case the The provincial postmen in England ead. Various pastry samples were colored red with eosin, violet with anilin violet, and a yellow color contained lead chromate. sample of pastry containing beaten white of egg_contained alum, which was undoubtedly added to permit the use of old eggs. An apple dumpling contained large quantities

adulteration is practiced in the case of buckwheat than with any other cereal product. The price of buckwheat is relatively higher than that of rye and other cereal: be made, and so renders adulteration profitable. This is probably no detriment from a nutritive point of view, but deserves condemnation on economical and ethical

POTATOES IN BREAD. The use of potatoes in bread making is very extensively practiced in Europe, and is not unknown in this country. The result of mixing potatoes with flour in bread-making is an increase of the carbo-hydrates, and a decrease of the proteid matter in the loaf. In this country the use of potatoes in bread-making is largely practiced in priprobably erroneous. The chief object of adding the potatoes to the flour is to prevent the loaf drying too rapidly, but this can be just as well done by proper baking, inclosing the moist interior with a practleally impervious crust. The admixture o potato and wheat flour is economical only when the price of the potato starch is less than that of the same amount of materia in cereals. It is very difficult to detect the presence of potato in bread sold by bakers, provided the mixture of the dough is thoroughly accomplished, and the baking is done with a sufficiently high temperature to disintegrate the starch granules. The use of chalk, terra alba and other substances of like character with flour is almost never practiced in the United States. Instances

The next bulletins of this bureau will be devoted to infants' and invalids' foods, and another devoted to preserved meats may follow without great delay. It is probable that General Miles's casual phrase "embalmed beef" before the war investigating commission has done more to attract the attention of the country to the dangers food artificially preserved than these scien tific bulletins would do in many years. the matter of cereals and breads, the partment makes out little which should really occasion alarm to Americans so long as wheat and corn continue cheap here. The most important cereal that is grown in the United States, from an economic point of view, is maize or Indian corn. Rye is not used to any great extent by the native citizens of the United States as a source of bread-making. In Europe it is one of most important constituents of bread, and is used to some extent by our European immigrants. Wheat is the typical bread-making cereal. The products of wheat are used as human foods in many forms. There are nearly one hundred different grades of food materials made from this cereal by the

are on record of such adulterations in Eu-

A Thoughtful Man.

patent-reller process of milling.

"I want a washboard," he said, "but I don't want it too big or too heavy. My wife's too delicate to use a big one." And to the man who bought a light ax for his wife to chop cordwood with, because she wasn't strong, I think the washboard

man is brother.

A PETRIFIED MINE.

Prospector with a Petrified Glare Tells This Tale of Petrification, Jerome (Ariz.) Hustler.

A prominent citizen of Jerome related a most strange and weird tale to "The Hustler" man yesterday, and vouches for the truth of the story. He claims to have received his information from the prospector who discovered the strange phenomenon. He is going out with the prospector

While out prospecting for copper proper-ties on a grubstake layout last month, 'Jim" Plecute wandered far into the reesses of a dark canyon, forty miles east of Jerome, and pitched camp for the night. The next morning he went out prospecting, and while wandering around suddenly came upon a log cabin. Entering it, he noticed two miners seated at a table, seemingly in the act of eating breakfast. He addressed them, but received no response. Thinking something was wrong, he walked up to them, and was horrified to find that they were stone dead-petrified. The tin plates from which they ate, the frying pan and the coffee pot were petrified also. Judging from appearances, they were transferred from human beings to the state in which Plecute found them in a jiffy, for one of the stone images held a fork in his stony grasp, with a small piece of venison on it as he had cut it to put it in his mouth. The fork and venison were turned to stone receive the food. Everyoning within the cabin was petrified; the flames were turned to stone as they leaped up in the old-fashioned fireplace, and stood up red and bril-liant, but cold as ice. A petrified cat lay on the floor, while every article within the cabin was within the same condition. closer inspection "Jim" discovered that the very logs in the house were stone.

· Leaving the place, the prospector passed on up an old trail, and had only gone a ore. There was a huge iron dyke extending up the mountain, and where he stood was a break in it. Copper-stained frag-The principle involved in the pure-food | ments of rock were lying about as though they had been put there by some one, but no signs of a sink or shaft were visible. Plecute concluded to sink a shaft where the break in the dyke was, so he went after

Three weeks of steady labor had been when a most peculiar thing happened. He | had put in three shots, two wedges and a of the shaft. Holding his candle in one hand while he grasped the rope with the vided with the means of knowing which it is other to balance himself on the slight rim seemingly bottomless shaft. As the latter was securely fastened, he cautiously scended it. When he had gone down about one hundred feet he came to a tunnel drift. Following that a short distance, he came suddenly upon three miners in the breast of the drift. Although he heard no sound, they seemed to be intently engaged in drilling; one sat holding a drill, while the other two held their hammers suspended in the air. He addressed them, but received no response. Then the horrible truth broke upon him-they were also petrified. Close inspection proved that the three men were cupants of the cabin.

"Jim" Plecute examined the surroundings were all turned to stone. A watch in one of the miners' pockets had also been petribeen 7:45. Whether morning or evening, of course, he could not tell. A tick was petrified in the watch, while the hands were Thoroughly frightened at the spectacle

before his eyes "Jim" hurriedly left the uncanny place and as he climbed the ladder he heard a petrified bird on a petrified limb singing a petrified song.

COUNTRY POSTMEN OF EUROPE. Information Which the State Department Has Secured.

Last year the committee on postoffices and post roads of the House of Representafor some details of letter delivery in the rural districts of some European countries with a view of still further extending the free delivery system in the United States. The answers sent through the State Department show a rather primitive method of such delivery in most European countries, though in the outfit and equipment mail carriers in Austro-Hungary, for instance, wear gray uniforms, carry ironsignal horns, and the latter are violently arrived. Among the articles delivered are nary letters being one kreutzer, a half of a cent, and a half kreutzer for newspapers. This payment is, of course, additional to the charge for prepayments and is added to it for the special delivery service. In Belgium the rural mail carriers are fur-

nished with a waybill, upon which is enboxes from which collections are made and an impression of the stamp of each letter on the state railroads free, but only when in uniform and when carrying their portfolio and a card of identification. They are admonished to stop at the approach of trains or locomotives and never to cross the sight. The Belgium rural letter carriers are

the only exception being dis-

mitted to begin work when over thirty. They get fourteen week days a year as holidays, get free medical attendance, serve four hours on Sunday, for which special pay is furnished, and receive \$4.50 a week salman is from fifteen to eighteen miles a day. The average rate in walking is three mile an hour. In addition to their regular pay each provincial postman is allowed twentyone shillings a year for boot allowance otherwise shoe leather wear and tear, and after ten years' service in case of incapacity or at the age of sixty there is a pen-In Switzerland the government furnishes every rural postman who is regularly employed in outdoor delivery with one tunic year and one blouse and a cape every third year, while those who are only occasionally employed in outdoor delivery get tunic and blouse every other year and a cape every five years. The salary varies from \$22 to \$30 a month. The average number of working hours is eight. In France the salary of postmen is fixed by the number of kilometers traveled and not according to any fixed grade. There are 18,300 country postmen in France, and to their varying salaries as fixed by kilo-meters are added gratuities for carrying

The Autumn Girl.

tion in Spain.

packages and repeating verbal messages.

The rural postman is not a national institu-

The Criterion. upon the pavement. The kisses of the sur still linger on her cheeks, her eyes are bright with health and seem to reflect the beauty of scenes by sea and shore that they have gazed upon during the summonths. The autumn girl is the embe ment of the awakening of the season. An she is tailor made. You will notice fev changes in her outlines. Her skirt sweeps out from her knees as in the spring; her jacket is tight-fitting, but not too much so, coming only an inch or two below the skirt; the stiff habit back, which has not ing to recommend it except the fact that does away with the gaping or pinn placquet, still appears on the early fall skirts. Her hat preferably will be black. tilted over the eyes in spite of the prema ture Paris models in the milliners' windows that flare off the face. Boots of patent leather and on the broad, "manny" that is correct for the street. Gloves heavy. big and one-buttoned. An alluringly trin young woman is this autumn girl, for she has been clever enough to pass by the flamboyant effects that are put upon the market in these first days of the season.

Higher Criticism.

The savage held his temper admirably "Then, of course, you have no higher iticism," exclaimed the enlightened man,

vehemently. "Why, there are among us any number of advanced thinkers who wonder, Washington Post.

A man went into the housefurnishing department of one of our stores recently and corporeal condition be.

STORY OF DERELICT 2247

WERE A MENACE TO MARINERS.

Ocean Vagabond in Track of Trans atlantic Liners and Constantly Threatening Their Safety.

New York Evening Sun Among the interesting records in the chives of the Hydrographic Office, none more remarkable than the terse history of the career of Derelict 2247, formerly the good bark Siddartha, of Sackville, New Brunswick, which was recently towed into Bantry bay, Ireland, by a British warship. For six months this sullen mass of wreckage had wandered about the ocean, directly in the track of the transatlantic liners, and many a steamship and sailing vessel which has been posted as missing in the last six months may be accounted for a victim of Derelict 2247 when the sea gives up its dead and its secrets are known. Beaten by heavy seas and winds, and carried by ocean currents, this derelict, prior to her capture by a British warship, had pursued a course of erratic wanderings that has never been equaled by any other derelict of which the government has record. Often in the course of her long career this ocean just as the man had opened his mouth to vagabond would be sighted in one locality, only to disappear for a month, and then, when mariners were beginning to rejoice in the hope that she had gone forever, she would reappear miles from the point where she had previously been reported. Sometimes she was set on fire, sometimes she was rammed, but every effort to destroy was rammed, but every effort to destroy ing to reach and maintain a medium her failed, and she was finally captured height, so that as a rule tall parents have short distance when he discovered signs of j"alive," as mariners say, and towed into

The bark Siddartha, Captain Gerard, left Jacksonville for Liverpool with a cargo of lumber on Jan. 26. The vessel encountered a series of terrific hurricanes, which finally culminated in the great storm of Feb. 12 and 13 last. The worn-out crew had run short put in on the prospect without striking ore of water, and they were in no condition and "Jim" was on the point of quitting to fight their ship against the buffeting winds and waves. The bark was also leakbark Verdancle, which spoke the distressed of ten inches in length of leg over the short vessel a short distance from the Azores. craft was left alone in the wintry sea. The day after the abandonment of the Siddartha the steamship Cuban sighted the deserted vessel and sent in the first of what was to be a long series of reports about the wreck.

A DISAPPEARANCE. Then for two or three weeks nothing was many. The German steamship Ludwig was the next to report the vessel, sighting her in latitude 48 degrees, longitude 25 degrees, or 600 miles to the northward of the point where the Cuban reported her. Then she forever, but it was not to be. The steamship Spaarndam arrived here one day and reported passing the Siddartha about 130 miles southwest of the place where she had last been reported. The Spaarndam ported that there was a large hole in the vessel's port side, but that the cargo of lumber evidently kept her affoat. This led the Hydrographic office chartmakers to believe that some steamship must have collided with the derelict. The Kaiser Frederich passed the derelict late in the day and reported that some one had evidently tried to set her on fire. The attempt, however, had been a failure, and only a portion of the stern was ablaze. Five days passed, and then the Siddartha

was again sighted about forty-five miles to the northeast of her last known location by the steamship La Normandie. On the following day she was sighted by the Lucania, and three days later by La Touraine and the steamship Cuthbert. At this stage the tall, tapering spars had been reduced to stumps, the bowsprit was torn away, the bulwarks crushed in, the deckhouses missing and the stern burned off. Then nine days went by, and a report came in which filled shipping circles with delight. The report was to the effect that a large mass of wreckage had been sighted

about thirty-five miles southwest of the spot in which the derelict had last been seen. It looked as though the derelict had succumbed at last and that all of her would soon disappear from the sea. The delight however, was short-lived, for the derelic was sighted miles to the northward on the following day by the steamship Benwrath. The hull was level with the water. The derelict was again sighted a few days later by the Inchmarlo. Then during the next three months came

varied reports regarding the wanderer. On April 30 she was sighted by the Colorado and the Ilarb, then she was sighted by the Marquette, by the New England, from Boston, by the Cunarder Lucania once more, by the Cambrian and by many other vessels box. These rural carriers of Belgium travel | The aggregate distances covered in these reports amounts to over 500 miles. TURNS UP AGAIN.

Finally came the message from Hull that the steamship Colorado had passed the Siddartha on May 14 and that the vessel was on fire. Captain Henry, of the steamship Oakmore, was the thoughtful skipper who thus attempted to rid the ocean of this menace to mariners. He met the derelict while he was going to Queenstown, and on his return he resolved to put the derelict out of the way forever.

He found the derelict tossing sullenly about in the ocean near where he had last sighted her and sent a boat's crew aboard, After oil had been poured over the Siddartha she was set on fire, and when last seen by the officers of the Oakmore the wreck was burning fiercely. The officers had every reason to believe that the derelict had at last been destroyed, and they so reported when later. The report caused a feeling of relief among captains of ocean liners and freight appeared when Captain Cameron, of the l'eutonic, arrived in this city a few days ported having sighted the Siddartha about 20 miles east of where she had been set on fire. The wreck, charred and blackened, but afloat, was heavy and stout enough to sink the stoutest merchant vessel. In the next month she was reported by the En ergie, the Friesland, the Musionomo and Trave. When sighted by Friesland she was on fire again but she was not destroyed, as the report of the steamship Montenegro, which sighted her the next day, proved. But this time the derelict had covered over 2,000 miles. When sighted by the steamship La Campine, on May 30, the derelict was awash amidships and the stump of her mizzen mast had gone by the board. But still the derelict crossand recressed the lines of transatlanti traffic. On June 1 and 2 she was sighted b the Hamburg-American liner Palatia and by the Rotterdam of the Holland-American Early in June she was sighted again by the Marquette, by the Dutch steamships Ocean and Chester and by the Belgian steamship Nederland, Captain Apfeld, who reported that the hull was breaking to pieces. She was sighted the next day Fastnet rock, on the coast of Ireland, the Montcalm. The ocean hobo was next sighted by the German steamship Roland on July 5 about 550 miles off the Irish coast Then she disappeared for a week, and then was sighted by the Cunarder Aurania. Early in July the British government re solved to make an end to the derelict for good and all. A warship was accordingly ent out and the derelict was found off th Irish coast. She attached a hawser to the wreck and towed her into Bantry bay. The next morning a carefully placed torpedo was exploded under the wreck and the

wanderings of Derelict 2247 were at an end. NOVEL COOKING SCHOOL

Soldiers Taught to Prepare Food fo

The privates enlisted for service in the hospital corps and stationed at the Washington barracks are receiving a thorough and useful course of instruction in the art of preparing food for invalid and convales-cent soldiers. The experiment, which is un-der the charge of Miss Elizabeth Stack, is proving such a manifest success that the of instruction there for the benefit of vol-unteers bound for the Philippines. The classes under the tuition of Miss Stack number about fifty, and they are taught in sons and four reviews. The pupils are of socie sturdy men, fresh from a great variety of lessness occupations—cab drivers, barbers, stage carto a cor

one man is a physician of five years' standing. The course begins with milk, and these men are taught the process of sterilizing and Pasteurizing and the uses of milk in various stages of convalescence. Similar studies in water follow. Then come the broths and jellies, and after that the cereals. The possibilities of rice form a large chapter in the instruction for it is taken chapter in the instruction, for it is taken for granted that at Manila this will be most easily obtained of the cereal foods. Another branch of the instruction is to take the various army rations, the emer-gency, the travel and the regular ration, and see what can be done with them in the way of making them adaptable to the needs of the sick. The ways of preparing bacon so that it will be more digestible are carefully considered. As for hardtack, Miss Stack shows her pupils ten different methods of preparing it. The travel ration, which is very much condensed in all things, is also a subject of study in the same way. The cooking of the ordinary company ration is not a part of this course, because that falls to the company cooks, who may need the instruction just as much as the privates in the hospital corps, but as yet they do not get it, except in the hard school of experience. It usually happens, however, that a company of volunteers contains at least one man who has served as cook in a hotel or restaurant. He is usually drafted into service. The way the men take hold of this work is surprising. Most of them appear amazed at the possibilities in the line of scientific cooking.

THE HEIGHT OF A MAN.

It Depends Mainly Upon the Length of His Legs.

I do not think it is possible to add more than an inch or so to the human stature, said a well-known physician in answer to a question of the writer. sists on having her own way, and I am quite sure that under no conditions would it be possible to raise a race of giants. Nature is always at work correcting any tendency to extremes, though here and there some one escapes her notice and grows into a giant or dwindles into a

You might think that tall parents would have much taller children than themselves, but a little observation will prove that this is not so. Nature always seems to be strivchildren shorter than themselves, and short parents raise taller children, the two extremes meeting in a few generations at the average height.

the attempt be made early. Practically a

man does all his growing before he is eighteen, and a woman before she is sixteen, although I have known cases where a man has grown perceptibly in stature until long past thirty. After all, stature is largely a question of length of legs. If you take three men, one of six feet, another of five feet six inches and a third of five feet, there will may have the longest body of the three.

But the long man will have an advantage

The margin for growth in the legs is 66 per cent, more than in the head. This means that the legs of an adult are five times as long as when he was born, his body three times and his head twice its original length.

It is thus, you see, very largely a ques-tion of legs, and to the legs we must look for any great increase in stature. As you may know, each leg bone is in early youth in three distinct pieces, which later unite into one bone. If you could devise any means of preventing this unison or delaying it a few years there is no question that you might add materially to your stature, although you would destroy the proportion and symmetry of the body

Nothing checks growth more than illness and by avoiding it you may help growth very substantially, especially in the very early years. I think you will find that most men and women who are dwarfs have sufered from repeated illnesses in the first few years of their lives, and have been un-

able to make up the leeway. Anything which promotes health pro motes growth, and the only royal road to stature and symmetry is in the direction exercise. You see what the emancipation of our daughters has already done for their stature. In the old days, when girls were shut out from almost every form of outdoor exercise, it was unusual to see one higher than five feet six inches. Now that they cycle and swim and play golf and tennis as unrestrainedly as their brothers, they shoot up like young saplings to five feet nine inches and even six feet. I quite believe that in another generation the average height of women will be quite two inches more than in the last generation. It is curious to observe how the average height of men varies with the class to which they belong. The wealthy and professional classes are quite three to four inches taller than the poor working classes, and the intermediate stages are marked by the degree of prosperity of the class to which a man belongs; so that, while an average factory worker is about five feet five inches, a skilled artisan will be five feet six inches, a laborer five feet seven inches, a tradesman five feet eight inches, and a lawyer or doctor five feet nin

Briefly, then, my advice is, if you want our children to be tall-that is, to attain their full natural growth-guard against illness of all kinds, let them be in the fresh air and sunshine as much as possible encourage every kind of open-air exercise in moderation, with a course of gymnastics to make them straight and supple, feed them on plain and nourishing food, and send them to bed early. Human science can do nothing more than this to make them tall, although "elevators" may add a fraudulent inch or two.

OWNERSHIP OF A SPEECH.

Any Newspaper's Shorthand Report Might Be Copyrighted. W. L. Alden's London Letter in New York

The case of Walter against Lane has established an entirely new rule. Mr. Lane had published a speech by Lord Rosebery, which had previously been reported in the Times. This the Times held to be an infringement of its copyright, and the court has decided in its favor. It thus that if a man makes a speech and it is reported verbatim in a newspaper, that newspaper thereby has the exclusive ownership of the speech. This is a decision which is of great importance to newspapers, unless, indeed, it should be reversed on appeal. It is evidently based upon the theory that a verbatim report of a speech taken down in shorthand by a reporter is never absolutely correct. Let us suppose that the next time Lord Rosebery makes a speech it is taken down by six different reporters and published in six different newspapers If the reports were absolutely identica which they necessarily would be if the were absolutely accurate, each of those six newspapers would be the sole owner of the copyright of the speech, which would nonsense. As a matter of fact, each report would differ from every other in som slight degree, and it would be this difference which would enable each newspaper under the recent decision to have a copyright in its report. The public support that a verbatim report is really what purports to be, but every newspaper man knows that no matter how accurate a shorthand reporter may strive to be, he will inevitably make a mistake here and there, in a word or a sentence, and it is against Lane intelligible. If we ever succeed in making the phon

this fact that makes the decision in Walter graph do the work of the shorthand report er at a public meeting there will no longer be such a thing as a newspaper copyright in a speech reported by phonograph. Every report made by the phonograph or by any number of phonographs will be identical with every other, and of course in such circumstances there could be no exclusive property in any one report. The decision, therefore, makes it the interest of news papers to cling to the shorthand method of reporting and to oppose all attempts to make the phonograph cannot successfully compe with the shorthand reporter, but the time will undoubtedly come when an improved phonograph will supersede the reporter, and when that day arrives the decision in Walter against Lane. if it is still law, will cease to have any effect.

all to manage.

The colonists are paid for their labor,

change these tokens for meals, and at the

stores for clothing and other articles. The

prices charged them are very low-4d for a large plate of beef and vegetables, for

instance, or 10s for a suit of clothes, and

3s 6d for a pair of strong boots. A small

newcomer's 6d to the tried and trusted colonist's 5s a week. The men can also

make money by overtime work, and by the

produce of their allot ments. This money the

like, so long as they do not buy drink— there is no rule against spending their leisure time out of bounds—but as a rule

cases they save a fair sum for use when they go out at last to make a fresh start

when the system has raised them to the de-

sired level, are allowed to remain as perm-

help in managing and training the unskille

ing, and a further use for the "emerged" will no doubt be found when the over-sea colony is established and has to be staffed.

Elderly Novelist's Venture.

Dr. Maurus Jokai has shown his con-tempt for the verdict at Rennes by marry-ing a pretty Jewess, as was foreshadowed

several weeks ago. It is comforting to re-flect that the bride is twenty-three and not

eventeen years of age, as we have been

ed to believe. At least, she was old enough

to know what she was about, and that is always an important consideration in mat-

ly old gentleman, but not exactly the sort of bridegroom that appeals to the average young woman. We should prefer to remem-

and incompetent who are constantly arriv-

brass tokens which can be used only

the colony. At the dining rooms they

REGENERATION OF DOWNCAST. What the Salvation Army Is Accomplishing in London Slums.

There is an interesting article on the Salvation Army's industrial colony at Had-leigh. The property which "General" Booth since, with money supplied to him for this experiment, consists of about three thou-sand acres of beautifully diversified land on few miles above Southend. About 1,200 acres consist of foreshore, covered at high water, but gradually being reclaimed. The fishing rights are exercised by a lessee.

Next comes a strip of low-lying pasture, about 500 acres in extent, protected from the high tide by an embankment. An irregularly terraced and picturesque slope where brickmaking and poultry raising are carried on, and where the modest buildings of the colony are mostly situated, leads up to a plateau on which farming and market gardening are in progress.

To work on this estate there come every year about eight hundred men. They have year about eight hundred men. They have belonged originally to very different grade of society, but drink and betting and shift lessness and misfortune have reduced them to a common level of incompetence and mis penters, brickmasons, teamsters, etc., and ery. Taking refuge in one or other of the



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Parents and guardians of boys of all ages will find at our store this week an assortment of Suits and Top Coats which is by far the most comprehensive ever offered in this city. In the stocks are included all manner of boys' suits from the knockabout school suit to the nattiest little dress suit ever made. There are swell top coats for boys of all sizes, made from covert cloths and all the fashionable materials, which are the handsomest boys' overgarments ever produced. For the smaller boys there are some exceedingly bright conceptions in Vestee Suits, Military and Fancy Suits that will please mothers immensely.

Boys' School Suits, for ages seven to fifteen years, made from fine blue and black Cheviots, swell patterns in fancy Cheviots and Cassimeres and stylish Worsted Suits. Prices,

\$1.95 to \$6.90

Small Boys' Fancy Suits, Vestee, Military, Sailor and special designs made for us. In this we have the finest stock west of New York. The finest materials, the best tailoring and the handsomest designs. It is impossible to describe the variety. They must be seen to be understood. Prices are exceedingly low, from

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Boys' Top Coats in Coverts and fancy overcoatings of all sizes and weights, beautifully lined, \$5.00 and \$7.50. Kersey and Melton Boys' Overcoats from \$3.90 to \$15.

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Hat Talk

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SIKAUSS & GU. Wanted

fered the chance of recovering their place ory of the woman who was so loyally devoted to hin:, but when the matrimonial work under Christian influences at Hadfail. Those who have been fortunate enough leigh. The offer is not made to all the brokto read Jokai's story, "Eyes Like the Sea, en-down men who drift into the shelters will find in it a recognition of and a tribute only to those who are thought likely to do to the services and daring deeds of his wife, Rosa, and this, just now, might well under this particular treatment. Those who accept do so of their own free will; nor, by accepting, do they sign away their Hungarian Nabob," in which some of the liberty. They are as free to go as to come disadvantages and perils of the union of "crabbed age and youth" are plainly set and, as a matter of fact, 193 of the 775 who were admitted to the colony last year forth. The wise old doctor and his bride chose to leave-many of them after a very have gone down to Venice for their honeymoon, and we trust that the associations connected with Othello may not mar such chance of effectively influencing themwhile forty-seven were discharged as incorhappiness as may be their lot. A literary rigible, and 309 graduated in the desired man as a husband is a pretty shaky propocourse, obtaining ordinary situations or besition at the best, but a literary man who ing restored to their friends. The number of is fifty years his wife's senior seems to be colonists at work on June 30, 1899, was 233, an object in the face of providence. against 219 on the same day last year. About a score are sent by various London boards . Chorus Girls All Right. of guardians, who pay 5s or 7s 6d a week for The Criterion. men, in whom the habit of living withou

The mission for the conversion of chorus girls which was actually established in New York last week is a melancholy, farcecomedy attempt that much resembles mission for supplying Hottentots with red flannel shirts, so little is it needed. Despite the chorus girl of the comic papers who manages to raise the mortgage from the old home, to keep a brougham and wear diamonds on a salary of \$12 a week, and her sister, she of the bird, the dude and the cold bottle, the actual chorus girl is a quiet hard-working young woman who regards as the girls in other walks of business life Chorus girls in the average company are required to keep up a standard of conduct that removes them from the necessity of conversion. They must be on time for rehearsals and performances; discipline is rigid; they must be tidy in dress and keep their voices and complexions in such good condition that even mild dissipation would soon render them unfit for their work. There is such a lack of the right sort of charities for women in this town of many charities that this latest "mission" is doubl tions" are usually directed to the station them supported liberally by citizens for the avowed object of aiding women and girls anxious to reform. This fact has been proved more than once by women reporters from the sensational papers who have made the tour of these places late at night in the endeavor to ascertain how much actual charity exists for women in New York.

A Helpful Little Girl. Woman's Home Companion

"Ah, Jack, you cannot tell what trouble a girl has who is receiving the attention of he was twisting a button on his coat, and looking very demure and shy.

"Troubles. Marie?" Of what nature, pray?" he asked, in a tone of surprise.

"Well, one's little brothers are always isfactory reply.

Then Mr. Robinson whispered something in Marie's ear, and the next time her father questions her she will be ready with a said

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Cleve, N.Y. & Bos, ex. s. . 4.25
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BENTON HARBOR LINE. ST. LOUIS LINE.

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Cincinnati, Washington flex. sd...*6.20
N. Vernon and Louisville ex. ds....*8.45
N. Vernon and Louisville ex.2.45 PEORIA LINE. Peoria and Bloomington m and ex..... Peoris and Bloomington ex. s......*11.15 **
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+7.15 Dayton and Xenia

VANDALIA LINE. Terre Haute, St. Louis and West always saying, 'When is it to come off?

if marriage were a prize fight. But that is of one's parents. They want to know everything. There's pa. now; he is constantly asking such questions as, 'Marie, what are Mr. Robinson's intentions? Why does he call upon you so regularly, and stay so late when he does call? And he sometimes looks so mad when he asks these questions "And what answer do you make to estions, Marie, my dear?" "I can't make any answer at all, for, ye

that I actually tremble see, you haven't said anything to me, and and-of course, I-I-"
Then Mr. Robinson whispered something